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with assistance later in the day, but a violent rain storm prevented my doing so.

The next day, however, to my sorrow, I counted five eggs upon the ground and the nest completely blown out. Undismayed, she began work again in the same bunch of moss, but she was not encouraged at all by her mate, who would fly into a hollow near at hand and whistle for her, but she paid no attention to the hollow—just looked in and left. She worked rapidly and carried huge mouthfuls at every trip. Upon climbing to the nest on May 3 I found that it contained three eggs, and I left it for a full set. I was doomed to disappointment again, however, for the next day was very stormy, and upon visiting the tree I saw all the eggs on the ground and the nest, which was composed of dry leaves, hair, sedge, feathers and snake skins, was blown down in a mass. The fact of the Tufted Titmouse breeding in the Spanish moss is certainly a surprising departure for this bird.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, South Carolina*.

The Whistled Call of *Parus atricapillus* common to both Sexes.—The well-known spring and summer call of the Chickadee, consisting of three clear whistles, is uttered by both sexes. I am not aware that record has ever been made of this fact, which I determined some time ago by the judicious use of firearms.—JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR., M. D., *New York City*.

***Passer domesticus* at Archer, Fla., and other Florida Notes.**—While collecting in Florida the past summer I killed a male *P. domesticus* at Archer on July 1. I can find no record of it having been recorded from this section before, and a number of persons to whom I showed the specimen said they had never seen one there before.

In sections of the State traveled over, where I have collected in previous years, I noticed a very perceptible falling off in the number of many of the large Waders. In Tampa Bay, however, I found the Roseate Spoonbill not uncommon, flocks of forty or fifty individuals being seen on two or three occasions, besides stragglers. I found them feeding in the boggy interiors of some of the mangrove islands and with a little caution was able to secure specimens.—T. GILBERT PEARSON, *Guilford College, N. C.*

Records of Two Birds rare on Long Island, N. Y.—*Contopus borealis*.—Giraud in his 'Birds of Long Island' makes no record of this species. Mr. William Dutcher in 'The Auk' (Vol. VI, p. 137), records the capture of the third specimen taken on Long Island (Aug. 11, 1888), two previous records having been made: one by Mr. N. T. Lawrence in 'Forest and Stream,' Vol. X, p. 235, and the other by Mr. DeL. Berier in 'Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club,' Vol. V, p. 46. A single specimen of *C. borealis* from Long Island is contained in the collection of the Long Island Historical Society.

This specimen was likewise recorded in 'The Auk' (Vol. X, p. 276), by Mr. Wm. Dutcher. I take pleasure in recording two additional specimens. Looking for fall migrants in the Parkville woods—now a part of Brooklyn—my attention was attracted by three or four birds, all apparently of the same species and evidently Flycatchers, in the tops of a scattered group of lofty old trees whose upper branches were dead and leafless. It at once occurred to me that these might be Olive-sided Flycatchers, though the extreme rarity of captures on Long Island was discouraging to the probability of a whole family presenting itself there at one time. In striking contrast to the familiar Kingbird, these birds were extremely shy. The least fearful of them was secured after some difficulty and proved to be a male Olive-sided Flycatcher of the year (date of capture, Aug. 29, 1896). September 1, three days later, in the same woods, a second specimen was taken. This bird was perched among the branches of a large tree which was in full foliage. This specimen was apparently alone, and exhibited none of the shyness which had made the previous capture difficult. This bird is also a male of the year, but measures longer by one half inch than the first.

Helmitherus vermivorus.—This Warbler is not a lover of Long Island's woods. Reaching the northern line of his breeding range at about this latitude, and evidently following regularly a route which does not cross Long Island, his occurrence here is doubtless an exception. A specimen of the Worm-eating Warbler of the year was secured within the present limits of Brooklyn on Sept. 16, 1896. This bird was feeding in company with other Warblers in a low shrubby growth within the borders of a wood. — WILLIAM C. BRAISLIN, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Unusual Visits of Birds in Western Massachusetts during 1896.—**Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna.**—A Savanna Sparrow was taken in Longmeadow the 8th of last February at a spot in the vicinity of which it had been repeatedly observed during the six preceding weeks. This is the first record of this species wintering near Springfield.

Agelaius phoeniceus.—Close to the same place a small flock of Red-winged Blackbirds stayed from December until March.

Ulula cinerea.—A Great Gray Owl was captured in Blandford, March 4. This is the third of the kind known to have been taken in this county.

Mimus polyglottos.—For a few days during the last part of May a Mockingbird was observed in Ludlow.

Corvus ossifragus.—On the 9th of June a Fish Crow was taken in Springfield. This bird has often been reported as having been seen here, but this is the only instance where its presence has been proved by conclusive evidence.

Uria lomvia.—Two Brunnich's Murres were taken at different points near Springfield on Dec. 19. A heavy gale had just previously prevailed on the coast. — ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*